GLENDALE—
The CITY of HOMES

THE GLENDALE EVENING NEWS

Daily Except Sunday

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF GLENDALE

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The CITY of HOMES

VOL. XIV GLENDALE, (LOS ANGELES POSTOFFICE), LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL., MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918 36

MISHAP TO MR. PARKER

HIS SOLDIER SON WRITES FROM FRANCE THE WAR WILL NOT END SOON

Fate seems to have a spite against Ezra F. Parker, as he has had several misfortunes of late, especially in connection with visits to his ranch. His latest accident occurred Saturday while he was transporting a cedar tree from the ranch to Glendale. While adjusting it with ropes, one of his fingers was badly crushed. As he was not far from the Burbank hospital, he made his way there and fainted on entering it. The finger was dressed and several stitches taken, and he is recovering as well as could be expected.

Mr. Parker has just received a letter from his son Walter Parker, who is with the 94th Aero Squadron of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. In it he says:

"I am glad all is well with you. There is every indication that we will not be home this winter, no matter what happens. There has been good news, but we have a long way to go yet. We get plenty of grub, which we pay for, but even so we are glad to get it. I paid over $100 for eighteen sacks of potatoes the other day, although now there seems to be plenty for less money. We have eggs and ice cream when we can be near a city and get ice. Officers pay for their own feed and can eat what they want to pay for. It rains a great deal over here now and the days are getting much shorter, which is due to the season, also we are much further north than in the United States."

CALIFORNIA MORE HEALTHFUL

Dr. C. Stuart Steelman expresses the opinion that California will have no such serious experience with Spanish influenza as has afflicted the eastern states, because Californians live as a rule under more healthful conditions and also because they are taking time by the forelock and putting measures into effect to check its spread. He quotes from a postal card just received from his business partner, who was summoned to the East to take a position in one of the big optical manufacturing plants in Baltimore, where skilled employes are in great demand, but when he reached there the plants were closed on account of influenza. The doctor expresses the opinion that the ravages of the disease in factory centers in many cases may be due to the fact that so many employes are drinking men, and such men have not much resistant power when atatcked by grippe or pnemonia.

DEATH OF JACOB HODGE

Jacob Hodge, father of Mrs. Catherine Shank, 433 Riverdale drive, passed away at the home of Mrs. Shank, Sunday, October 13, 1918, at the age of 74 years and 7 months. Mr. Hodge was born in Illinois March 1, 1844. He had resided in California for thirty-three years, and six months ago came to Glendale to live with Mrs. Shank. He is survived by a widow and another daughter, Mrs. Rogers.

Funeral services were held at the Pulliam Undertaking parlors Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment was in the family lot at Santa Monica.

EXEMPTION BOARD NEWS

Chairman Lanterman has gone to Los Angeles today to the offices of the District Board to get the Master List for this district, which was sent there instead of to Glendale direct.

Several limited service registrants are leaving today or tomorrow. Julius Moniot of the Tropico district goes tonight to Vancouver Barracks. Tuesday two men will be sent to Reno and Spokane for mechanical training. There are several applicants for the two openings last named and the Board will select from the list the two to be inducted.

LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

The secretaries at Liberty Loan headquarters on Brand boulevard report that subscriptions totalling several additional thousands of dollars have been received since the last report was turned in. Now that it is impossible to hold meetings, an extra effort will be made in personal solicitation. It is hoped that every person who intends to purchase a bond will come to headquarters or to one of the banks and make their purchase without waiting to be called upon. The banks are prepared to give every accommodation to purchasers who are not prepared to pay cash.

WEATHER FORECAST—Showers this afternoon, tonight and probably Tuesday. Cooler tonight. Westerly winds.

JOURNEY TO THE FRONT

CORPORAL HOWARD McGILLIS DESCRIBES TRIP AND APPEARANCE OF HINDENBURG LINE

France, Sept. 9th, 1918.

Dearest Mother

Well, Mother, at last my dreams have come true—in other words, I have finally reached the "Front." For the last four years I have been reading of the wonderful things that have been happening in the Great War, but not until a few months ago did I have the slightest idea that eventually I would find myself right up at the front lines. I am sitting up in an old billet trying to write on my knee, using a candle stuck on my helmet for a light. At about six o'clock last ..... afternoon we left our fort near Paris, where we had been training for ..... months, and with heavy packs marched about two miles to a railroad station and, believe me I was some little pack mule. I had everything that I own assembled in some miraculous manner on my back. First, about my waist I had strapped my revolver, ammunition pockets, canteen, first aid packet; my main pack lying along my back contained an extra pair of trousers, an O. D. shirt, extra socks and underwear, my Red Cross knit goods, handkerchiefs, comfort kit (needles, pins, thread, scissors, tooth paste, soap, etc.), several small books and a few other articles. All this was rolled up in my rain coat. On top of this roll was a suit of underwear, two towels, several candles and my condiment can. Over this I strapped my horseshoe pack including a shelter half with tent pole and pins, two pairs of blankets, a three-piece blue denim suit, a pair of gloves, some extra bars of soap and a pair of leggins. On top of this just behind my neck I tied on a loaf of bread which was a part of our rations. Just below this was my "tin" hat containing a can of sardines, a can of jam and my extra pair of shoes. I carried my overcoat with every pocket packed full with toilet articles, gum, rags and writing material. Aside from what I have mentioned, I was entirely free from all burdens and cares.

The car I was assigned to was an ordinary French horse car, slightly smaller than the average, 10x20, and you can imagine how much room we had after ..... men and their packs, besides the battery's traveling rations, had been crammed into it. Actually, there was not room enough for all of us to stand at the same time. We scattered out over the boxes and packs, and when night came we had to sleep in reliefs. The only difference in our conveniences and those of the horses was that they had straw spread on the floor and we slept on the bare floor. It wasn't as bad as it might have been, however, and I am not kicking. It was about nine o'clock when our train started and as we couldn't sleep we yelled and sang until we ran out of songs. But oh, the stops, starts and more stops of the French trains? Our trip lasted for two nights and a day, landing us in a large city quite a distance from the front. We stuck around all day and at five o'clock started out on another two-mile hike, but this time in a heavy rain storm, and maybe those packs didn't get heavy! The road was a combination of mud and water, and when we had to go up a slippery hill with those heavy wet packs it was like taking two steps and slipping back four. We spent an even 24 hours at an old French army barracks, and it was some rest. Had a hot supper, a good sleep and three more good meals. After supper we started on the move again, but we didn't have to hike it this time—we were transported in a convoy of big three-ton trucks, and of all the experiences I have had of late that night on the truck was the worst. The way that we seated ourselves when we got in the trucks was the same way that we had to ride throughout the journey, and we were stacked in tiers, and I surely drew a blank, as my seat happened to be nothing more than a steel helmet. I would gladly have stood on my head, but the fellows were crowded on all sides. I could move neither to the north, south, east nor west, and there I sat for over ten hours. As it was, I consider myself lucky not to be afoot in the rain and slush. For the first few hours we tried to forget our troubles by singing, but gave it up as a bad job at one a. m. Just as a few gray streaks could be seen toward the east, we were ordered to get out, which we did very reluctantly (?) of course, finding ourselves amongst the ruins of an old French village. After fixing up my belongings and eating breakfast, I started out on a little trip of exploration. The town was once held by the Germans and is located in one of the important sec-

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ENEMY WHIPPED AT ALL POINTS

FRENCH CLEAR ST. GOBAIN MASSIF—BRITISH GAIN NEAR DOUAI—AMERICANS REPULSE COUNTER IN ARGONNE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

LONDON, Octcober 14.—The French have cleared the Germans from practically the entire St. Gobain Massif, advancing to four miles beyond La Fere and Laon on the entire 35-mile front, according to battle front reports received early today and covering yesterday's operations. They reached the line of Couvron, Aumencourt, Vizase, Souzy, Marchaise, Campsisson, Lavers, joining the old line at the Aisne-Aire canal.

This morning the French pushed forward the eastern end of their line, driving the enemy onto the north bank of the Aisne-Aire canal at a point 18 miles north of Rheims.

The British today repulsed violent counter attacks east of the Selle river and the fighting is continuing there. They made additional gains around Douai.

The Germans heavily attacked the Americans east of Argonne this morning. The Yanks met the Germans midway between the lines and while the American artillery completely silenced the German barrage, the infantry bayoneted the attacking waves and the advance cleaned up numerous machine gun nests.

COMPEL ACCEPTANCE OF ALLIED DEMAND

SENATOR OPPOSES AGREEMENT FOR DISCUSSION OF ARMISTICE UNTIL GERMANY MAKES MORE PROMISES

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Germany's reply to President Wilson's inquiries was delivered to Secretary Lansing at noon today. It is said to be the same as reported in press dispatches.

Senator Thomas of Colorado introduced a resolution in the Senate demanding that Germany's acceptance of allied demands for reparation and restitution as well as guarantees be required in addition to the acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points before any agreement is made for a discussion of an armistice.

TURKEY ACCEPTS FOURTEEN POINTS

ASKS PRESIDENT WILSON TO START A MOVEMENT FOR THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The Spanish ambassador delivered to the state department this morning a note from Turkey asking that President Wilson immediately start a movement for the "re-establishment of peace."

The note closely followed the form of Austria and Germany's notes asking the president to "notify all the belligerent states of this demand and to invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries to initiate peace negotiations."

Turkey accepts President Wilson's fourteen points and his subsequent declarations, "especially his speech of September 27." The last mentioned was the address with which the president opened the Liberty Loan campaign, demanding impartial justice for all.

500 DEAD IN MINNESOTA FIRES

PROPERTY LOSS IS $20,000,000 WHEN NORTHERN CITIES, VILLAGES AND FORESTS BURN

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

DULUTH, Minn., October 14.—Estimates today placed the death list in the Minnesota and Wisconsin fires in excess of 500. One hundred and eleven bodies have been brought here and 102 are at Moose Lake, Minn. Automobiles are hourly bringing more.

The state forester estimates the damage at $20,000,000.

Half-crazed refugees are tramping the streets of Duluth. Duluth itself was scorched but not seriously. Today the fires are checked but still dangerous.

At Moose Lake a score of refugees stood throughout the night in a lake with only their heads above the water. They were finally rescued by Home Guards.

At one point seven wrecked automobiles with many bodies were found. It is believed the drivers of the cars were blinded with the smoke and ran off the road.

Governor Burnquist and Adjt. General Rhinoor are at Moose Lake personally directing the work of relief and rescue. They have ordered 300 caskets shipped to the stricken region.

LAON FRONT CRUMBLES

FRENCH ARE FOLLOWING UP THE GERMAN RETREAT BETWEEN LA FERE AND THE ARGONNE FOREST

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

PARIS, October 14.—The French are following up the German retreat, according to battle front reports received this noon. They have captured a dozen additional villages between La Fere and the Argonne and have seized vast quantities of shells.

The entire Laon front is crumbling as the result of the evacuation of the St. Gobain massif.

AMENDMENT ON BALLOT

MRS. GALLENTINE ANALYZES INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM MEASURES

The Pacific avenue Parent-Teacher Association at its last meeting was so fortunate as to have as a speaker Mrs. Gallentine, a past president of the District Federation and now its chairman of legislation and parliamentarian. She gave a rather good smart slap to the people who announce with a superior air, "I never vote because I am not interested in politics.

"What would you think," said she, "of a man who, when called to the colors would say 'I never fight because I am not interested in war'? You belong to the citizenship service of the government and your duty is to inform yourself. Some people say if they do not know how to vote they just vote 'no.' If you don't know, don't vote at all."

Mrs. Gallentine then briefly reviewed some of the measures which have been put on the ballot to be voted upon at the November election. There are, she pointed out, six initiative and one referendum measure. The balance are all senate and assembly measures which have been discussed thoroughly in those bodies and have been finally adopted by them subject to ratification by the people. All of those, she said, could be safely stamped "yes" on the ballot except the "Health Insurance" measure, which she declared she should vote against.

Of the seven mentioned, she considered first those having reference to the liquor traffic, viz., No. 1, which is called "The Liquor Regulation Amendment," and No. 22, "The Prohibition Amendment." She described their provisions as follows

No. 1 (The Rominger bill) provides that after the first of next July there can no longer be any saloons in California, but liquor containing up to 2 per cent of alcohol can be sold in cafes, restaurants, wholesale houses, etc. It is being backed by the liquor people at this time. War prohibition will go into effect at that same time, so the Rominger bill might as well not be on the ballot, except that if the people vote down No. 22 and vote for No. 1, it will be an indication to the Legislature that the people of the State of California are against prohibition and they will vote down the ratification of the National Amendment.

"No. 3 is called 'The Usury Law.' If money is borrowed and nothing is said about interest, the interest is seven per cent. But under the law as it now stands, by a written agreement, any other interest may be charged. Thus loan sharks have charged as much as 12 per cent a month. The change which the proposed amendment seeks to make is that even by written agreement the maximum interest can be only twelve per cent a year, so no shark can take advantage of the necessities of a client."

Nos. 17 and 18, which are tax limitation measures, she e plained by calling attention to Section 6 of No. 17, which forbids an increase of more than 5 per cent of the previous year. As the people are generally favorable to tax limitation, no objection to the bill was made until it was discovered how seriously it would affect school districts in which the school attendance increases abnormally. She cited the case of an Imperial Valley town where the school attendance jumped 12 4-5 per cent in one year. The matter was brought to the attention of the framers of the bill who recognized the injustice and to correct the matter an initiative measure, No. 18, was framed corresponding exactly with No. 17 except that Sections 6 and 7 were eliminated, leaving the school tax to be regulated by the average daily attendance. Mrs. Gallentine therefore urged her hearers to vote down No. 17 and vote for No. 18.

No. 20, "Social Insurance," undertakes to give health insurance to workers on salaries under $1600 a year to be paid out of a fund drawn from three sources, the workers, the employers and the State. It is what is called a "Constitutional Enabling Act" and it provides for the creation of a special court to have charge of this department and have absolute control independent of any provisions of the constitution. Though in sympathy with such insurance measures, Mrs. Gallentine disapproves of the creation of any court to be given powers superior to the State Constitution, and also she thought it too exclusive in its provisions, which she believes should include farmers and the owners of small businesses. Also she says as finally amended before passage by the Legislature, its beneficiaries are required to patronize one school of medicine, which she thinks savors of Prussianism and would work a great

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VISIT GLEN RANCH

PRESTONS PLEASED WITH MOTOR TRIP TO POPULAR MOUNTAIN RESORT

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Preston of Adams street and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McElroy and Miss Powell motored to Glen Ranch Saturday and returned Sunday night. They report a delightful Sunday at camp and found some residents in the colony of cottages which has been established in the government reservation near Glen Ranch. The fine weather and the desire to escape "flu" infection is tempting them to remain longer than they usually do, and has also lured some owners back to their mountain homes as a refuge.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston pronounce this one of the most attractive mountain resorts and the trip to reach it one of the pleasantest in Southern California. It is 62 miles from Glendale and the roads are good and of easy grade. The stream which passes through the camp and the Forest Reserve is unusually wide and brawls over the boulders like an eastern brook. Tall sycamores shade its banks. Three inches of rain have fallen up there and everything is green and beautiful both at the Ranch and surrounding the hundred or more pretty cottages on the Forest Reserve.

DR. JOHNSON IN BURNED DISTRICT

Newspaper reports intimate that the awful fires in Northern Minnesota which are still burning in some places and which have caused such fearful loss of life and property, may have been set by alien enemies, but it is hoped that such will not prove to be the case. At this writing the death list thus far reported totals 500. One of the twelve or more towns destroyed was Cloquet, which was the home of Dr. A. E. Johnson, who has spent several winters in Glendale and who has quite a circle of friends here. The loss of life seems to have been especially severe in that region. The fire there began Sunday night at 8 o'clock with a blaze in some brush. The flames spread to a series of lumber yards and it was seen that the town was doomed. When the fourth and last train left the city at ten o'clock carrying the last eighty of the inhabitants, every building was ablaze except the railway station. Stories of wonderful heroism are told of the railroad men who drove their trains through the flames to rescue helpless inhabitants of towns which have been completely destroyed.

MRS. KELLER ENTERTAINS

Last Wednesday evening, Mrs. Pearl Keller entertained in her beautiful ballroom and school quarters with a dancing party in honor of Miss Mabel Van Buren, the film star, who goes to New York to work in the movie c ompanies operating there. About twenty-five of her friends, most of them professionals, were entertained. The guest list included Mr. and Mrs. Morris Cook of Brand boulevard, this city, and Mrs. Hugh Hopkins, formerly Miss Harriet Wells. At the close of the evening a delicious little supper was served.

BIBLE CLASS ENTERTAINED

Mrs. George E. Adams of 350 West Ivy street entertained the Women's Bible Class of the First Congregational Church Friday afternoon. The class has recently bought a Liberty Bond and it was in celebration of its purchase that the affair was given. The afternoon was spent in knitting and other work and at the close, light refreshments were served. Mrs. Adams was assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. Emma Laubach of Los Angeles.

BIRTHDAY LUNCHEON

A very pretty mid-day luncheon was served today at one o'clock at the home of Dr. A. M. Duncan of San Fernando boulevard in celebration of the birthday of his niece, Miss Harriet Myers, who was the guest of honor. It was a family affair and covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Myers, Miss Ida Myers, Misses Carol and Lois Duncan, all of Glendale, and Mrs. H. W. Duncan of Los Angeles. Cecil Bruner roses were effectively used in decoration, and a handsome birthday cake bearing an appropriate number of candles was also a decorative feature. The honoree was the recipient of a number of pretty gifts.

The salvage of the wrecked "Corona" is now in progress at Eureka, Cal., and the ship's bell is to be auctioned for the benefit of the local Red Cross Chapter. There are a number of old tars in Humboldt county who long to possess this bell, so the Red Cross expects lively bidding.

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GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918

PEACE PROBLEMS

With the surrender of Bulgaria; with Roumania preparing to fight again with the Allies; Turkey eager for peace after having had her armies defeated and almost destroyed in Palestine; the steady advance of the Allies toward the German border and the Germans preparing for complete evacuation of Belgium; and with the victories of the Allies in Russia and Siberia and the assembling of duly accredited representatives for the formation of a new and powerful Pan-Russian Government, it is high time for America to take those manifestly necessary steps in preparation for peace which England has already completed, which France and other countries have long been planning, and which Germany perfected in almost every detail before the war started.

We Americans have been pleading that our tardiness in preparing for war was due to the fact that we did not believe in war, but we cannot advance a similar excuse for our delay in preparing for peace.

When peace comes, it will come quickly. All will be changed in the twinkling of an eye. Our millions of soldiers and sailors in Europe, in army training camps and on the sea will become immediately anxious to return to their homes. Government contracts for ships, munitions and war supplies of all kinds, aggregating billions of dollars, are likely to be hastily cancelled and the millions of the workers in war industries (who, although they have made high wages, have saved but little, if anything) thrown out of work and compelled promptly to get other means of livelihood or suffer want; prices of war stocks, war bonds and war commodities of all kinds are likely to tumble, and peace-time industrial stocks and supplies go skyrocketing; and, unless the country is prepared in advance for the change, the situation will doubtless result in widespread confusion, distress and disaster. If, however, the manifestly necessary steps are taken in preparation for this advent of world-peace, there need be no confusion nor distress to mar the universal happiness that will be our rightful heritage when peace comes. However, the time available for these essential preparations is short and they must be begun at once if these portending evils are to be averted.

SHIPPING BOARD DEVISE HOSPITALS

Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, announced today that in handling cases of Spanish influenza among several thousand apprentices training for the Merchant Marine, the Board's medical officials have devised a system of treatment that is working effectively in checking the spread of the disease and in reducing mortality.

The Chairman's statement followed the receipt of a report from Henry Howard, Director of Recruiting Service for the Board, on the checking of the disease among 4000 apprentices at the Board's' Atlantic Training Base at Boston.

The Shipping Board's system of treatment can readily be applied anywhere, as fresh cool air and sunshine are the chief elements employed. Its special effectiveness appears due to the manner in which the patients are isolated and treated in cubicles ventilated in a particular way.

The idea was developed at a tent hospital established by Dr. William A. Brooks, medical director of the Shipping Board's training service, on a high hill in Brookline, a Boston suburb, to take care of the first cases appearing at the Boston training station. The tents have been replaced by specially built shacks, in which ventilation can be controlled and a maximum of sunshine secured.

In each shack one-half the roof can be tilted back, opening the whole room to the sun and air. One side of the room is a glass sash that can be opened out completely. The walls of the room do not reach to the roof, leaving about a foot clearance for air space.

In each room there are two beds, with a sterilized sheet hung between, to prevent the passage of germs. The cubicle is connected by a door in its back wall with a heated corridor, which connects with an administration building.

A large hospital can be built on this system in five or six days. The site selected should be on a hill, reports Dr. Brooks, insuring a free movement of fresh air and a maximum of sunshine.

The medical authorities of Massachusetts, where Spanish influenza is epidemic, have endorsed the Shipping Board hospital idea and plans are being made for a group of the hospitals in that state, to be paid for out of a fund of $100,000 appropriated by the state to check the epidemic among the civilian population.

Chairman Hurley stated today that communities wishing blue prints of the hospital plans could secure them by writing Henry Howard, Boston.

SHOWING PATRIOTISM BY CLAIMING EXEMPTION

Does patriotism, like charity, begin at home? Provost Marshal General Crowder evidently thinks it does, since he is openly appealing to registrants in the new draft to ask for exemption or deferred classification whenever they are entitled to it, even though their patriotism inclines them to waive any such claims. It is evidently felt by the military authorities that the number of able-bodied men of draft age without dependents is ample for the military needs of the country, and that it is just as unpatriotic for a man whose family needs his support to neglect his home duties because of excessive patriotism as it is for a physically eligible registrant without dependents to evade the draft.

THE CARE OF OUR HORSES IN FRANCE

Henry Bazin says, in the New York World, from January 1 to April 1 the hospitals for the use of the American war horses received 1300 patients of which 1200 were completely cured and returned to service. The finest kind of work, he states, is being done by our veterinary corps in treating the animals for shell-shock, wounds, and their various diseases.

POTATOES AS GOOD AS WHEAT

The shortage of wheat which has resulted in the use of so many substitutes is causing no privation to Americans. In the opinion of the Food Administration the better acquaintance with other foods is going to be a lasting benefit.

The potato, for instance, is a food that has been slow to gain here the recognition it deserves, yet it has valuable qualities that are lacking in some of our most popular articles of diet. The best way to get at the real value is to see what is left when the water is taken out. A potato of good keeping quality contains about 21 per cent of dry matter, real food. Most of this is retained in potato flour which consumers are now using in increasing quantities. This flour gives us the right basis on which to compare the potato with wheat.

Dr. LeClerc of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, says that natural potato flour is worth 8 cents a pound when wheat flour is worth 6 cents. Most of the food in this flour is a highly digestible form of starch, but the superiority to other flours is due to the high percentage of alkaline salts which help to keep the blood alkaline and neutralize the acids of meat.

Potatoes baked or boiled "in the jackets" contain within their germ-proof coverings all the food value that is found in the flour; but cooked in any form, from the old standby "mashed" to the fanciest inventions of a French chef, they are better body builders than most of us have ever imagined.

While we are saving wheat the question of proper nutrition can be fully solved by the use of the cheap but valuable potato.

Always reserve a place at the table for Mr. Murphy.

THE RED CROSS IN WAR

The stay-at-home American cannot realize what the Red Cross means in this war. Just as it is the world's most collossal struggle, enlisting more millions and creating a wider havoc than any other war, so are the demands for mercy greater than ever before. Without the Red Cross this war could not be waged; certainly it cannot be won. I have been with six armies on half a dozen fronts. Wherever I have gone the Red Cross has been in the thick of battle—first to aid, last to rest. It needs every dollar that can be raised for it; every bit of loyalty that can be mustered. No money expended in the war reaps so rich a harvest of gratitude and service. The Red Cross is succor and sustenance. It is the Supreme Antidote.

ISAAC F. MARCOSSON in "Personalties along the Highroad of War."

TRIBUTE TO THE DOG

Many are the dogs who will watch for the return of the boys of the army and navy, and they will never cease to look for them. They will watch eagerly by day, and at night, when all is still, they will lie at the gate and listen, listen for the tramp of feet or the sound of a voice that they know and love.

Next to the loved ones of the family the faithful old dog will watch with eager eyes and longing heart for the return—the homecoming of the boy. So while we "keep the home fires burning" let's keep the old dog, too, and let's not move one stone or say or do one thing that would take away the slightest bit of joy from the soldier-boy's heart when he comes home.—The Red Ranger.

EIGHT INJURED WHEN BUS TURNS OVER

INTERURBAN STAGE SKIDS ON WET PAVEMENT NEAR ONTARIO—VICTIMS RUSHED TO POMONA HOSPITAL

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

ONTARIO, October 14.—Eight persons were seriously injured today when a yellow line interurban bus driven by J. O. Bryan skidded on the pavement west of here, turning over twice. There were nineteen persons in the bus including th driver.

Passing motorists picked up the injured and rushed them to the Pomona hospital.

LUXEMBURG ASKS PROTECTION

GOVERNMENT APPEALS TO PRESIDENT WILSON TO DEMAND THAT GERMANY EVACUATE PROVINCE

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

AMSTERDAM, October 14.—Official dispatches say the government of Luxemburg has appealed to President Wilson for the protiction of Luxemburg's rights. They demand that Germany shall evacuate Luxemburg.

FRANCE WILL NOT NEGOTIATE

WILL HOLD NO CONFERENCE WITH GERMANY UNTIL THAT COUNTRY'S POWER FOR HARM IS BROKEN

(Special Service to Glendale Evening News)

PARIS, October 14.—It is semi-officially announced today that France has unanimously determined not to negotiate with Germany until Germany's power for harm has been ended.

CALIFORNIA LANDS

The University of California is offering Californians who have had experience in farming a splendid opportunity to obtain the use of land in many sections of the state for growing wheat and other foods. Through the Division of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, at the University, about 175,000 acres of land have been listed as available for lease or purchase. The applicants for these lands should have sufficient capital to purchase tools, stock and seed; experience in farming is necessary.

The tracts vary from 5 acres to 64,000 acres in extent, and include level, irrigated lands, suitable for alfalfa and similar crops, as well as rough, hilly ranges, suitable only for stock ranches. Most of the land is unimproved and adapted to dry farming of grain. A few ranches completely equipped, with buildings, fences, stock, tools, and with water for irrigation are listed.

Applicants for these lands should write direct to the Division of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, at the University of California, Berkeley, and should indicate in which part of the state they wish to farm. A list of available ranches in the particular section specified will be sent. There is no charge for this service. It is given gladly, as a war service, to bring the idle land and the would-be farmer together and in this way to increase the production of food.

Thirty-two thousand children in the schools of Paris were receiving food for their school lunches from the American Red Cross at the beginning of this summer.

Railway station canteens in Paris have served three million soldiers during the last four months.

Money raised by American children will finance the Franco-American Children's Hospital in Bordeaux, France, built by the Red Cross.

CASH

MUST ACCOMPANY ALL LINER NOTICES, UNLESS THEY ARE FROM MERCHANTS AND OTHERS HAVING REGULAR MONTHLY ACCOUNTS WITH THE EVENING NEWS.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Bedroom set, chiffonier, library table, kitchen cabinet, garden tools, chicken wire and lumber, very cheap. 1405 S. Glendale Ave. 36t1*

FOR SALE—1918 Ford touring car driven less than 2000 miles, equipped with honk, wire wheels and other extras. Original Ford guarantee with this car. Ford Agency. Phone Glendale 432. 36t3

FOR SALE—Fine big rabbit does, only $2; hutches, $1. 311 E. Broadway in the rear. Tel. Gl. 31. 31t6*

FOR SALE—White enamel bed and spring $5, table 34x42 $2. 328 N. Maryland. 27tf

FOR SALE—4 compartment rabbit hutch, doe and 7 weaned rabbits, all for $8.50. Piano, gas range, kitchen table, garden tools, wash wringer. 407 Chestnut St. Phone Glen. 1458-J. 36t1*

FOR SALE—Tomatoes fresh from our own vines, 35 cents and up per lug box. Siple's Grocery, 401 Sycamore Ave. Phone Glendale 782. 26tf

FOR SALE—Or will trade for Glendale property, 2-acre ranch, near Universal City, cheap R. R. fare, electric light, gas, water, telephone, stone sidewalks. 6-room house, garage, barn, 60 full bearing fruit trees. Place that will make a living for its owner. Easy terms. George E Clayton, 443 Brand Blvd. Tel. Glendale 1465. 31tf

REMOVAL SALE—Hundreds of small plants in variety at 5, 10 and 15 cents each; also great reductions in trees, palms and shrubs. F. McG. Kelley, Florist, 422 S. Brand Blvd. 11tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Four-room cottage, about an acre of ground, shade and fruit trees. 1405 Glendale Ave., Tropico section. $12.0. 36t1*

FOR RENT—Modern and attractive five-room bungalow with garage, $20.00. 1429 Oak St., second house west of Central. 36t2*

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, adults only, $9. Apply 735 E. Wilson Ave. 33tf

FOR RENT—First class furnished housekeeping apartments, suitable for 2, 3 or 4 people; also Single Room. Apply to California Apartments at 115½ Brand Blvd. Tel. Glendale 725, Glendale, Cal. 219tf

FOR RENT—Funished 3-room bungalow. 440 Myrtle St. Phone 457-W. 31tf

FOR RENT—5-room house in good repair, central location, $20 a month for adults. Also for sale on easy terms. Owner, 328 N. Maryland. 27tf

FOR RENT—Furnished flat, 1305 Hawthorne, 4 rooms and bath, 1 block from car line. Phone Glendale 1047-W. 20tf

FOR RENT—Hoover Special Suction Sweeper. $2.00 per day. J. A. Newton Electric Co., 631-633 East Broadway. Phones Glen. 240-J; Home 3003. 299tf

If you will consider renting your house, furnished, see us at once. H. L. Miller, 409 S. Brand Blvd. Both phones. 153tf

LOST

LOST—Toggenburg milch goat, sorrel brown with legs seal brown, hornless, dark stripe down back, black feet. Telephone Glendale 412-W. 30tf

FOR EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE—8 room, strictly modern house on West 31st street close to Western Ave. on paved street, garage, price, $4500. Want 5 or 6 room, modern house in Glendale with 2 or more lots, will go to same price or $500 more. Get busy. H. L. Miller Co., 109 Brand. Glen. 853, Blk. 266. 35t3

WILL EXCHANGE—36-compartment rabbit hutches and crocks. What have you? 100 E. Windsor road, old No. 200 W. 9th. 34t3

FOR EXCHANGE—Two 5-room bungalows, large lots, bearing fruit, near foothills. Want L. A. home or ranch to $4500 clear. Phone owner, Glendale 1244-W. 32t6

WANTED

WANTED—Young man or woman to serve as clerk at cigar stand, 8 hours. 109B East Broadway. Phone Glendale 462. 36tf

WANTED—Woman to do light housework and care for child. Call Mrs. A. H. Dibbern, 208 W. Lomita avenue. Phone Home 576. 35tf

WANTED—Girl or woman to help with housework an hour every day. 434 W. Burchett St. Glen. 1462. 36t2

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DENTIST
Flower Block, over Glendale Savings Bank, Brand and Broadway
Hours—9-12; 1:30-5
PHONE 458

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PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Residence, 1641 Stocker St., Glendale. Home: Call L. A. 60866, ask for Glendale 1019; Sunset, Glendale 1019.
Office 1114½ W. Broadway, Glendale
Hours, 10-12 a. m., 2-5 p. m.

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Dentistry in all its branches, specializing in Electro-Therapeutic treatment of Pyorrhea by Ultra-Violet Ray etc. Prices reasonable Office at 142 S. Central. Phone 1480.

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High School class in ball room dancing, Saturday, 7:30.
Hollywood class, Wednesdays.
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Both Phones—Sunset Glendale 462, Home Glendale 319. Good Service, Reliable and Courteous Treatment. Local Trips, 10c and up. By Hour, $1.00 and $1.25. All Trips Outside of City Include 1 or 4 Passengers. Phone for Prices.

WANTED—For cash, 6 or 7 room house on large lot within half mile of business section, owners only. Box 40, Glendale News. 35t2*

WANTED—Furniture and rugs, dishes, other articles, enough for 8 rooms. Will consider single pieces or complete home and pay spot cash. Dealers do not answer. Phone 23979.

WANTED—Furniture or household supplies, tools or anything salable at highest spot-cash price. Phone Glendale 20-W. 294tf

TEAMING by day or contract. Tel. daytime Gl. 408; evenings, 884. 293tf

WANTED—Girls and women to make fruit baskets.. Apply Los Angeles Basket Co., Tropico. 206tf

FOR PAINTING, tinting and paper hanging call Glendale 919-R. 296tf

WANTED—Women, pleasant work, good wages. Glendale Laundry. 5tf

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RUGS, FURNITURE
WINDOW SHADES, LINOLEUMS
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Milked and Bottled on our own Farm
Coffee Cream—Whipping Cream
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Electrical Contractors
G. E. Mazda Lamps Fixtures
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Wildman Transfer Co.
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Office 120 E. Laurel Street
For prompt, efficient service and right prices
Phone Glendale 262-W.

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Don't pay any advance on fire insurance. Come to the H. L. Miller Co., 409 Brand blvd. Both phones. 50tf

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We deliver Certified and Pasteurized Milk in Glendale
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LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
PHONE GLENDALE 191
Phone for prices. We cater to the public. Careful drivers.
Phones after midnight: P. E. Taylor, Glendale 398-J; J. L. Martin, Glendale 287-R; F. Boss, Glendale 951.

Burbank	50c
Los Angeles	$1
Pasadena	75c
Hollywood	75c
La Canada	75c
La Crescenta	$1
Tujunga	$1.25
Sunland	$1.50
Ventura	$7.50
San Bernardino	$6
San Diego	$20

RAZOR GRINDING AND SHARPENING

Don't forget Walker's razor grinding and sharpening shop, first building west of Spohr's drug store. Keep your business at home. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. H. Walker. 25t12

Save our Money. Insure with H. L. Miller Co. and buy Liberty Bonds with what you save. 35t30

Insure your property against Fire at the old rate and buy Liberty Bonds with the money you will have left. H. L. Miller Co., 109 Brand Blvd. 35t30

JAPANESE RAISE RATES

The Japanese Labor Station announces that owing to the increased cost of living, they will advance their rates to 50 cents an hour; $1.65 for half a day; and $3.20 for all day. 30t24*

PHOTOS

Somebody, somewhere, will surely be glad to look into your smiling face about December 25th, so make your appointment today and do not delay till the rush comes. Isaac Studio, 206 E. Broadway. 24t28

Think what the spectacle of cheerful giving means to the enemy.
BUY THRIFT STAMPS.

Personals

There will be no meeting of the Elks' Club Lodge this (Monday) evening on account of the "flu."

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Owen of Long Beach were dinner guests Wednesday evening of Dr. and Mrs. R. V. Hogue of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marak, who have been living on Cerritos avenue, will move Wednesday to a new home they have purchased on Garfield avenue.

Private Bliven enjoyed leave Saturday and came over from Riverside, where he is a ground man in the aviation field, to spend the day with his wife at 925 Mariposa street.

Mrs. Charles Wallace Kimberly of San Fernando boulevard is entertaining her brother, who is in ill health and who has come south from Seattle for a few weeks' change of climate.

The Red Cross organization in the Tropico district expects to be open as usual. It has just had an allotment of twelve quilts for Belgian relief and has been unusually busy getting them ready.

Mrs. Cole has received word that her husband, Rev. Clifford Cole, will be home Thursday. The convention which he went east to attend at St. Louise, was called off on account of influ nza.

Miss Clara Midcalf, of the Intermediate School, is in Los Angeles this week with her sister, Mrs. S. O. Haskell of 2122 Park Grove avenue, whose husband is seriously ill with pneumonia.

W. P. Brown of Metropolis, Illinois, and his son, S. J. Brown, who is a druggist in Brookport, Illinois, are here guests of R. M. McGee, 128 South Isabel. Mr. McGee is a brother of Mrs. W. P. Brown.

W. O. Reed and family, who have been residing at 530 Elk street, moved yesterday to Bakersfield. Mr. Reed has been in the employ of the Robinson Transfer Company here and goes to a similar position in Bakersfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Paine spent Sunday in San Diego where they visited their two sons who are attending an Army and Navy Academy there. She says they are enjoying their school very much and doing well in their studies.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Lang, who have been residing on Central avenue, are moving and it is said are transferring their residence to Hollywood. They have been living in the Tropico district, where they have many friends and where they will be much missed.

Physicians all seem to be busy with cases of grippe, but none very serious in character have been reported as yet. Citizens are disposed to observe the spirit of the warnings sent out by health officials and no serious epidemic is anticipated here.

Miss E. Maud Soper believes in living in strict accord with the advice of the health officials and says she will spend her enforced vacation quietly at home resting and putting herself in the better condition to resist any germs of disease which might come her way.

Mrs. Eva J. Cunningham and her two sons Ralph and Glenn have just returned to their home at 330 South Orange street after a three months' sojourn in the East, where they visited relatives in Georgia, Florida and Texas. They are all glad to get back to Glendale and Mrs. Cunningham will resume her work with music pupils.

Mr. Butts of the Monarch Company says he has some reason for thinking that his son-in-law, Lieutenant Plume, is on the firing line, though in his letters, which he scrupulously censors himself, he does not say so definitely. Mr. Butts thinks he is too conscientious and that he ought to get a brother officer to censor his mail.

George T. Lockwood, in charge of the mechanical department of the Manual Arts Section of Union High School, is not taking advantage of his vacation to have an outing, but says he is glad of the opportunity it will give him to catch up with odds and ends of work at the shop, which he has not been able to cover heretofore because of the increased work entailed by two new classes. He will therefore probably put in most of the week at the school.

Mrs. Volney Philp of 225 Orange street reports the receipt of letters from her sons at Camp Kelly, the aviation field near San Antonio, advising her that the camp is quarantined against visitors from the outside and that so far no cases of Spanish Influenza have been reported. The number of soldiers in camp is very much reduced, but heavy additions are expected following the draft of new registrants soon to be made. One of the largest mechanical training schools in the world is at Camp Kelly and many students will be sent there from all over the United States.

SPANISH FLU

Don't wait until you get it. Get your atomizer and Spanish Flu solution and kill the germ before he gets in his work. It's waiting for you at

Spohr's Drug Store
Phone Glendale 156

Mr. and Mrs. Wayland Brown and baby have returned from Arizona and have taken an apartment at Boyle Heights for a few weeks to enable Mr. Brown to recuperate from the effects of the too high altitude at Grand Canyon, where they have been living. Mr. Brown's mother is in an apartment in the Augustus house on Los Feliz road, and her son and his wife expect to be frequent visitors there and in the homes of their many friends in the Tropico district, where they were residents for a number of years and where they own property.

Mrs. Morris Cook of Brand boulevard reports that her brother, Lieutenant Reginald Oliver, is now stationed in England. He may spend the winter in Scotland. The Cooks spent the week end with friends at Ocean Park. Mrs. Cook is much pleased with the way her song, "Sammy Boy We're All for You," is "going." It is being played by the Submarine Base Band and other military bands of the army and navy, is being played at Grauman's Theatre, and is in the repertory of all the orchestras of the Boos Bros. Cafes and the band at the beaches. She is now beginning to receive checks representing sales.

Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hughes of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Frank Eaton of St. Louis were Sunday dinner guests in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Paine of Orange street. Mrs. Arnold and Mrs. Hughes are sisters of Mr. Paine and Mrs. Eaton is his niece. She has come to California to spend several months. Her husband and his brother are engaged in the manufacture of aeroplanes for the use of the American Army instruction camps in France. His factory has recently been transferred from St. Louis and she has taken the opportunity to visit her husband is definitely established relatives here and in San Diego until again.

SUSPECTED OF LIQUOR SELLING

An arrest was made by local police Saturday night at Los Feliz road and the S. P. tracks for quite a serious offense, though evidence may not be sufficient to hold the man arrested, whose name is Enda. He is a resident of Los Angeles. Not long ago he received a dishonorable discharge from the Navy and when arrested he was driving a machine filled with drunken sailors. The sailors were turned over to the military police and he is held in the jail here on suspicion of having furnished the liquor to the sailors. Investigations are being made, but unless evidence can be secured which will show that he purchased and dispensed the booze, he will have to be released, Chief Herald says.

Liquor also figured incidentally in the case of M. Yamiwaki and K. Hata, Japanese, who were arrested for speeding on San Fernando road at one o'clock Monday morning. In the car was a jug of wine, which the police confiscated. Their case comes up today (Monday) before Judge Lowe at 2 o'clock.

MEETING CALLED OFF

The meeting of members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church, who have been meeting every week to sew for Belgian Relief, has been postponed on account of Spanish influenza.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

The class in the Law of Spiritual Unfoldment of the Occult Science of Christ Church School of Divinity will hold no more meetings until after the quarantine of the city is suspended.
REV. A. WILLIAM GOETZ,
Instructor.

HARD ON HUN TANKS

(By United Press)
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 12. (By Mail.)—In a cerain division, they never get through telling about their artillery. They are proud of the artillery, and the artillery is proud of its work.

Down in Lorraine the artillery had a sport which turned out to be something better than a game when the division took its stand east of Rheims. The artillerymen used to shoot at German "goulash wagons" and trucks coming down the roads behind the Lorraine lines. The Americans got quote expert at upsetting traffic as it rolled toward the front.

Near Rheims the artillery found bigger game. It was tanks. Out in front of the positions held by the allies were some low sandy hills over which the Germans sent their tanks to harass the American positions. When the first tank crawled over the brow of the hill, an artilleryman applying the "goulash wagon" tactics, planted a shell squarely in the middle of the tank.

Meantime, other batteries got four more Hun tanks one by one as they crawled to a crossroad just behind the advanced German positions. The Germans were amazed at the accuracy of the fire, and found tanks a costly proposition when the better part of their fleet of more than 25 was damaged beyond use by the artillery before the tanks could fire a shot.

JOURNEY TO THE FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)

tors. Many of the houses are half blown away and about 99 per cent of the people have vacated. The only civilians I could see were two men, two women, a boy and a baby. I was pleasantly surprised to find a bathhouse, and also a Salvation Army hut, a Red Cross headquarters and a Y. M. C. A. building. There is a small cemetery near here and I found the graves of five American soldiers. Each grave had a wooden cross at the head with the name and an American flag attached.

I feel extra fine right now due to the fact that today I had a bath, the first one I could get in two weeks.

Last Thursday morning in the "wee sma' " hours we were suddenly awakened by a series of the loudest explosions I had ever heard, and the next thing I knew we were chasing downstairs to the dugouts. The shelling made the prettiest sight on the sky that I have ever seen. Everything for miles around seemed to be afire with a deep red glow. This bombardment lasted several hours. Yesterday morning Max Sheriger and I took a walk over into what was German territory a few days ago. We certainly did run across many interesting sights. We walked through some of their front line trenches, and they surely had them fixed up fine—the sides were either boarded or made of concrete, and the bottoms were covered with board walks. Everything in general looked as if Fritz expected to remain there permanently. The dugouts were made in a most elaborate manner, and furnished with chairs, stoves, etc. In one, which was probably an officer's quarters, we found electric lights, a feather bed, chairs, literature and all the conveniences of a modern hotel room. I am enclosing the cover of one of their latest magazines. One of the fellows found a current Berlin newspaper which contains a lot of amusing propaganda. One item states that the United States has for years had the largest standing army in the world, and has been camouflaging the fact from the German people. One page contained a cartoon of several U-boats docked on the Thames river, while the German sailors were celebrating out in front of the Halls of Parliament in London. All the paper was full of such "rot" as this, it being the final resort taken by the Imperial Powers to hold the sentiment of the masses. One article was headed "The Kaiser the Man of the Hour," and said France started the war; that Belgium, France and England had invaded Germany, and many other things most ridiculous.

We ran into a most magnificently constructed cabin in a forest that had "Hindenburg" over the door, probably the winter quarters of some of the "Big Sticks." The house itself was furnished with mahogany, fine China, etc., and there was a pretty old rustic beer garden. Some very evident proof that Fritz was taken by surprise was found in several of their kitchens—there were peeled potatoes, bread, carrots, meat and many other articles of food all ready to be served at "the breakfast that never came," for an American six-inch shell had landed squarely in the middle of one of their kitchens and it surely made some mess. We went down into a dugout and found a dead "Heinie" caught while he was in the act of fleeing. I am stationed near the organization that my Georgia cousins are in but I've forgotten their names. Please let me know them when you write. Don't get worried about me as I never felt better in my life. I haven't received any mail for about a month, and probably won't for some time to come, but write soon and often.

Love to all,
HOWARD.
Corp. H. M. McGillis, Artillery, American Exp. Forces, France.

Chaffees
"WHERE CASH BEATS CREDIT"
WE RECOMMEND
TREE TEA
TO YOU
TRY IT AND SAVE MONEY
One Pound 16 oz. Full Weight 49c
Half Pound 8 oz. Full Weight 25c
If you like Black Tea ask for Tree Tea Ceylon
If you like Green Tea ask for Tree Tea Japan
REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE IT

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WILL YOU FINANCE
—OR—
FIGHT THIS WAR?
As a real American you want to do one or the other. Join the army of lenders who gladly give Uncle Sam the use of their money to fight Liberty's Battle. Invest in
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BANK OF GLENDALE
BROADWAY AND GLENDALE AVE.
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War Savings Pledge
—Our boys make good their pledge.
—Are you keeping yours?
Buy Thrift Stamps
Pulliam Undertaking Co.
919-921 West Broadway
Sunset 201 Glendale Home 334

Even at this early date indications point to an overwhelming chorus of "Ayes" when the Christmas Roll Call for Red Cross membership is held. Chapters seem pleased with the "no quota" plan. The goal of general membership is regarded as far better, and Division managers believe it will offer a better chanec for local rivalry than the old quota method did.

To make the Fourth Liberty Loan the biggest kind of success is right in line with all Red Cross endeavor; for the Red Cross Spirit—the Spirit of Liberty—the American Spirit—are synonymous.

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Guaranteed Repairs at Reasonable Rates
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We do crating, packing, shipping and storing. Trunks and baggage hauled to all points. All kinds of moving work.
604-606 S. Brand Boulevard, Glendale

UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

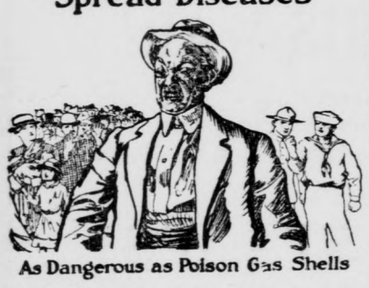
Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Although King Alphonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish Influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish Influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish Influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a discase like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When crowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze, If you don't you'll spread disease."

AMENDMENT ON BALLOT 7 qm

(Continued from page 1)

injustice to other schools and practitioners as well as to the beneficiaries; also she does not consider it fair to tax all the people of the State for its maintenance if it is to be so limited in scope.

No. 21, the Dentistry Amendment. she says originated with one man who framed it in a crafty manner with some excellent features to camouflage its very objectionable ones. It increases the requirements of members of the State Dental Board and requires degrees for college work as well as dental college degrees. It also provides that dentists possessing certificates secured in other states could come here and by paying a fee of $25 and exhibiting the certificate could secure a license to practice without taking any state examination. She called attention to the high standards maintained in California, which has more than three colleges in Class A and which in this respect is equalled only by Illinois and Pennsylvania. Our own graduates are required to take state examinations, and why, she said, should we open the door wide to men from states where the standards are lower? Another provision of the act is: "That nothing in this act shall be construed that it is unprofessional to advertise," the aim being to sanction the sensational advertising often resorted to by cheap dentists. Still another provision is that an anaesthetic can not be administered by a dentist to a hcild under twelve years of age without the presence of an adult person. The argument for the measure was written by "Painless Parker," and the argument against it by Dr. Millberry. She thinks there is considerable danger in an amendment of this character brought up at a time when so many dentists who would combat it if here, are away at war. Her emphatic advice was to vote "No" on this measure.

Relative to No. 19, "The Land Tax Measure" or "Single Tax Amendment," she stated that she was by inclination and conviction a "single taxer," in spite of the fact that its adoption would mean revolution and chaos for a considerable period; but she also said she did not feel that now, when the nation is at war, is the proper season for revolutionary experiments and that she should vote "No" on the proposed amendment for that reason.

(The above is a very able presentation of the questions under consideration, but the opinion of the speaker need not necessarily be taken as representing the views of the Evening News on every amendment.)

HELMET MARK OUR SOLDIERS' GRAVES

(By United Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 12. (By Mail.)—By their helmets you shall know their graves.

It's the case over the battlefield that stretches north from the Marne over rolling hills covered with grain fields and woods.

As the German forces retired they left many dead behind. American troops following buried these Germans where they fell at the first opportunity. Usually the graves are marked with nothing but a German helmet on the fresh mound of earth.

Sometimes a stick is erected, or a cross, depending on the intensity of artillery fire in the region, and the time at the disposal of the "moppers-up." Sometimes the German helmet is on top of the cross. Once on the grave, the helmets are untouched.

The American dead were buried in groups farther back when possible. Sometimes this couldn't be done. Then a silent group of doughboys buried their fallen by the roadside.

These, too, are recognized by the helmets on the fresh earth mounds, with crosses at the head, and usually a bottle stuck in the earth into which data regarding the fallen fighter was hastily scribbled and placed by his comrades. Some day it can be gathered and information forwarded to his folks."

ARMY AND NAVY TAKE CALIFORNIA PRUNES

Practically the entire crop of California prunes of all sizes from thirty to ninety, choice grade, will be taken for army, navy and marine corps requirements.

No shipments for civilian uses of these sizes will be permitted until government needs have been provided for, which means that prunes will be exceedingly scarce on the market this winter in this state and elsewhere.

Forty-five per cent of California's pack of canned tomatoes, which represents about 30,000,000 cans, has been reserved for government uses, while the entire output of solid pack tomatoes will be taken.

October 23, the date set for election of Red Cross officers, will inaugurate the nation-wide observance of "The Silent Moment," when each day at noon, work will cease for one minute in every workroom in the United States and all minds will concentrate on victory and safety for our men. The power of thought waves or vibrations is now given full recognition by scientists so apart from the spiritual significance of this moment of prayer, the mighty sweep of a hundred million victory thoughts welded into one vibratory force should impregnate the world's mind with Justice, Peace and Liberty for all.

COOKS DO THEIR BIT IN BEATING BOCHES

By Frank J. Taylor
(United Press Staff Corerspondent)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 21. (By Mail.)—The army cooks had a lot to do with pushing the Germans back from the Marne. Any officer or doughboy will tell you that. The cooks were a great lot, and they were continually on the jump getting food up to the boys who were fighting.

It was a common sight to see the old rolling kitchen lumbering toward the front, trying to get near enough to feed the company, and the cook keeping hot food steaming away as the horses dragged the "goulash wagon" over the torn-up shell-swept roads. Barrages didn't stop those army cooks.

The cooks fed anyone who was hungry, no matter what his company, though they always looked out for "their boys."

"Say, I wish that outfit of mine would slow up enough so this old cart could catch up with them," said one worried cook, in typical words. "Believe me, C. Company would never quit fighting if they didn't get a bite of food, but some hot chow would mean new life to them. Let's speed up a bit more, Jim."

So Jim, the cook's assistant, who was driving, urged the tired horses onward toward the cannon sounds, while the cook himself hung unto the rear end of the jolting wheeled kitchen, trying at the same time to stir the stew.

"Were you a cook before the war?" the United Press Correspondent asked one hsuky perspiring cook.

"No, I was a salesman," he replied laughing, "making good money, too."

"War brings unexpected changes, doesn't it?"

"In a way, yes. I never figured on being a cook over here, he said. "But the same principles apply to this job that did in salesmanship. First of all you have to have the real goods, and then you have to give it to them in they way they like it.

"Camouflage for ordinary grub, studying what the boys want, using a little diplomacy and giving them plenty—that's all there is to getting by with this cook's job. It's great life, but the same principles apply as in salesmanship."

The whiff from his kitchen influenced you to accept his hearty invitation to "have a bite with us."

OUR BOYS GARNER HUN HUNDS AND HELMETS

By Fred S. Ferguson
(United Press Staff Corerspondent)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 16. (By Mail.)—The American army is gradually being populated with boche dogs.

At the same time the United States soon will be thickly populated with boche helmets.

The fighting American is just as earnest in his souvenir hunting as the peaceful American. Practically every doughboy, therefore—whether from town or country—made it a point to pick up a boche helmet somewhere during his advance from the Marne to the Vesle. The German soldiers cast aside the heavy helmets in their retreat, and they were scattered broadcast over the Marne valley, on and across the Ourcq to the Vesle. By pasting the address on the hat together with 40 cents postage, the American fighting man can send his sweetheart or mother a souvenir direct from the battlefield. And all of them have done it or are doing it.

About the dogs. The boche left them behind, just as he did the helmets. When the Americans entered Bouvardes, Sergy, Cierges, and various other towns, they found the boche dogs lurking about in the cellars and dugouts their late masters had been driven from. A dog can't help being boche, so the doughboys don't hold against him the fact that he is one. The deserted dogs were fed. They quickly made friends with the Americans and were adopted by various companies. The dogs now are just as good democrats as they were autocrats. Each bears some sort of German name. A chaplain has a little black dachshund he calls "Minnie." The after part of her name is "Werfer."

TO SHOW WOUNDED MEN WAY TO FIRST RELIEF

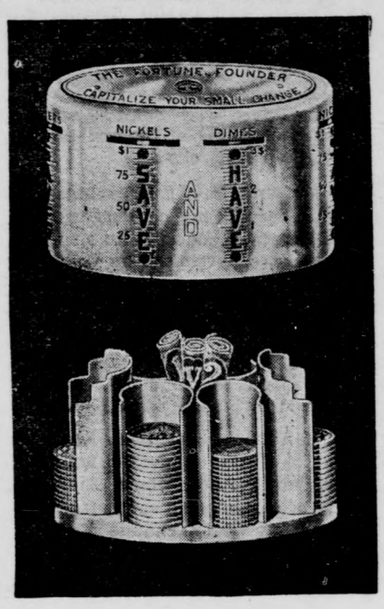
(By United Press)

PARIS, Oct. 1. (By Mail.)—To guide the "walking wounded" back from the front to the first available aid station, the Red Cross is furnishing the army with thousands of small cloth signs. Medical officers have learned that many wounded suffer great hardships during severe fighting because of their inability to find the nearest dressing station.

In some cases men have become lost and wandered about for hours. The Red Cross markers will be distributed following each advance, and tacked to trees, posts or any conspicuous object by Red Cross men and stretcher bearers. The markers are of white cloth with large Red Cross and arrow to indicate the direction of the nearest dressing station.

"Before You Go" is the title of a book which the Home Service Sections of the Red Cross will soon distribute. It contains a carefully grouped list of things which the enlisted man should talk over with his family before he packs his kit for the Great Adventure and to bring to his understanding just what Home Service will mean to his family while he is away.

SAVE and HAVE



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LA CANADA

A Benefit Tea for the Armenian and Syrian Relief will be held at the home of Mrs. P. H. Johnson on Haskell street, Wednesday, October 16, at 3 p. m. The affair, which promises to be a delightful one, is held under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society. Everyone welcome. A silver offering will be taken.

Church News

The churches of La Canada and La Crescenta are being supplied with preaching by the Rev. John L. Maile of Los Angeles. He is not a stranger to Southern California, having served as State Superintendent of the Congregational churches from 1899 to 1910, and pastor for seven years of the Olivet church of Los Angeles. For more than a year he has served as special pulpit supply, for the most of this time in San Diego. Mr. Maile has served as a State Superintendent also in Nebraska and North Dakota, and for some eight years was the College Field Secretary in New England and the Middle States in connection with the Congregational Education Society of Boston, his special function being to represent western colleges in the new states to the churches of the East, and rounding out twenty-eight years of this kind of traveling service for the Kingdom of God. He is also a Civil War veteran of nearly four years of service for the Union, God blessed forever. He received the shock of seventeen battles and is a survivor of confinement in five Confederate prisons, and was a participant of the week of prayer preceding the breaking out of Providence Spring in Andersonville prison, and here was his entrance into the Christian life. Of Moses it was said, "he was an hundred and twenty years old when he died; his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." In much less degree the like sentiment was recently expressed to our friend by a very bright woman who said to him, "When I am a very, very old lady I shall hear you preach when you are ninety-five years old." Mr. Maile cordially assented to this view of the case. With many others, he derives much benefit from athletic exercises systematically taken in moderation once or twice a day. Also he believes and realizes that the "more abundant life" which was unfolded by Jesus Christ is here and now available for the human body, soul and spirit. The infinite fulness of the Divine, Immortal Life may by us be drawn upon for the supply of all our bodily and mental need, as reinforcement to our natural endowment of strength. The morning services at La Canada are held at eleven o'clock and at La Crescenta at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Sergent is rushing to complete his building operations and has confided to friends that he expects to marry in the near future and will go north to Washington find his bride.

No cases of Spanish influenza have reported here yet. The fear seems to be worse than the reality.

Dr. Scott, former pastor of the Congregational Church here, left Thursday for Pacific Grove accompanied by his younger brother. They are motoring and the doctor, who is a civil war veteran and not as young as he once was, was dreading the journey. They expected to reach Pacific Grove Saturday.

The attention of La Canada people should be directed to the damage to the La Canada boulevard that is threatened by a truckman who is hauling heavy loads of grapes with a defective brake on his wagon which has sometimes forced him to the side of the boulevard beyond the paving, where his wheels have cut in deep in several places. It is declared that should a heavy rain come with those gashes unfilled, great damage to the highway might result from the washing out. The truckman, they say, should be ordered off the road until he gets his brakes repaired and can control his vehicle. In some places the cuts are said to be six to eight inches deep.

The Red Cross met at the school house Friday as usual.

C. F. Cate has gone to San Pedro to work in the shipyards. His family remains here.

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